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EXAMINER
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POKRZYWA, JOSEPH R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

DATE MAILED: 06/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/680,427

Applicant(s)

JANSE ET AL.

Examiner

Joseph R. Pokrzywa

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 December 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendment*

1. Applicant's amendment was received on 12/22/04, and has been entered and made of record. Currently, **claims 1-30** are pending.

### *Response to Arguments*

2. Applicant's arguments filed 12/22/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
3. In response to applicant's arguments regarding the rejection of claim 1, which was cited in the Office action dated 9/20/04, as being anticipated by Maniwa (U.S. Patent Number 5,764,866), whereby applicant argues on page 13 that Maniwa fails to teach of meta data as set forth in claim 1, as there is no automatically further processing the scan image file in the server in a way specified by the metadata.
4. According to the web site "dictionary.com", the term "metadata" has a definition that was published on 4/6/1997, which states:

"Data about data. In data processing, meta-data is definitional data that provides information about or documentation of other data managed within an application or environment. For example, meta-data would document data about data elements or attributes, (name, size, data type, etc) and data about records or data structures (length, fields, columns, etc) and data about data (where it is located, how it is associated,

ownership, etc.). Meta-data may include descriptive information about the context, quality and condition, or characteristics of the data.”

5. Using this definition, Maniwa can be seen as teaching of meta data in Figs. 4A-4C as the application data 84, which includes commands for editing and processing image data in the device 4. Particularly, column 13, lines 8-16 of Maniwa recites “the application data 84 of the packet 83 may include commands sent to the digital copier device 4 from the host machine 2. Such commands include a command for setting the scan conditions, a command for editing and processing image data stored in the digital copier device 4, a command for manipulating image-data files of the digital copier device 4, etc.” Continuing, as read in column 13, lines 26-37, the packet includes “command/status functions regarding the scan control and the fax transmission control to effect an appropriate communication.” Further, as read in column 12, lines 56-65, the packet data can be transmitted through the LAN 5 from the digital copier device 4, so that “the network OS hands it to an application by extracting the packet 83 on an application from the packet 79 on the network protocol.” Using this, as shown in the structure defined in Fig. 7, Maniwa teaches that the network OS 91 is located in the file server machine 90. Thus the network OS extracts the control information to so that the software in the copier device 4 and the server 90 connect, as read in column 13, lines 31-37, and the scan server 94, within the server 90, “applies various image processing to files stored in the file server 93 in a similar manner to the processing of image data stored in the hard-drive unit 23 of the digital copier device 4 in Fig. 1.” Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art can interpret Maniwa as teaching of automatically

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further processing the scan image file in the server in a way specified by the metadata, as currently required in claim 1.

6. Therefore, the rejection of independent **claim 1**, as well as independent **claims 11, 19, 26, 28, and 29**, as cited in the Office action dated 9/20/04, under 35U.S.C.102(b), as being anticipated by Maniwa (U.S. Patent Number 5,764,866), is maintained and repeated in this Office action.

7. Continuing, applicant further argues on pages 14 and 15, regarding the rejection of claims 1, 14-19, 21-24 under 35U.S.C.102(b), as being anticipated by Maniwa *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 5,768,483, noted as Maniwa'483 hereinafter), that Maniwa'483 fails to teach of including any metadata having an application selector code which specifies a further processing step in the server for further processing the scan image data. As discussed above, the term "meta data" has a definition of "data about data". Thus, in this case, Maniwa'483 can be interpreted as teaching of meta data as the title of the scan profile is included with the image file as a header, as read in column 23, lines 20-37. Further, Maniwa'483 teaches that application selector code within the meta data, which is interpreted as the coding of the title, specifies a processing step in the server, as also read in column 23, lines 22-37 wherein the server stores the scan image files using a tree structure for the title, thereby "specifying a processing".

8. Therefore, the rejection of independent **claim 11**, as well as independent **claim 19**, as cited in the Office action dated 9/20/04, under 35U.S.C.102(b), as being anticipated by Maniwa *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 5,768,483), is maintained and repeated in this Office action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

9. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

10. **Claims 1-14, 19-21, and 25-30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Maniwa (U.S. Patent Number 5,764,866, cited in the Office action dated 9/20/04).

Regarding *claim 1*, Maniwa discloses a method for automating processing of scan data files generated by a digital image scanner (see abstract), comprising selecting, at the scanner, a specific scan job type from a list of predefined scan job types (steps S3-S5 in Fig. 5, column 14, lines 25-52), each scan job type having pre-specified properties (column 14, lines 25-35), scanning one or more documents according to properties of the specific scan job type (column 14, line 53-column 15, line 10), thereby generating a file of scan data, automatically synthesizing a scan data file including scan data generated during the scanning step and meta data (column 3, lines 8-17, seen in Figs. 4A-4C, wherein packet 83 comprises the application data 84, which is considered as meta data) relating to properties of the specific scan job type (column 12, line 5-column 13, line 37), said metadata including data for controlling an operation of an image server (column 12, lines 60-65, column 13, lines 8-37, and column 19, lines 44-60), transmitting the scan data file to an image server (column 12, lines 39-65, and column 16, line 59-column 17, line 52), automatically analyzing, upon reception of the scan data file in the image server, the scan data file as to the data contained therein, and automatically further processing the scan data file in a way specified by the meta data contained therein (column 12, lines 49-column 13, line 16, column 17, line 20-column 18, line 13, column 19, lines 44-60, and column 21, line 14-column 22, line 14).

Regarding *claim 2*, Maniwa discloses the method discussed above in claim 1, and further teaches of pre-defining a scan job type, including specifying properties for the scan job type (column 4, lines 25-35), transmitting a scan job type definition thus made to the scanner, and upon reception of a scan job type definition at the scanner, including the scan job type in the list of scan job types (column 14, lines 36-48).

Regarding *claim 3*, Maniwa discloses the method discussed above in claim 1, and further teaches of transmitting the scan job type definition to the image server and installing the scan job type therein, for reference when a scan data file is analyzed (column 14, line 25-column 15, line 10).

Regarding *claim 4*, Maniwa discloses the method discussed above in claim 1, and further teaches that the meta data contained in the synthesized scan data file includes an application selector string which specifies the way of further processing of the scan data file (column 13, lines 8-17).

Regarding *claim 5*, Maniwa discloses the method discussed above in claim 1, and further teaches of automatically synthesizing a file name for a scan data file, the file name including at least part of the meta data (column 12, line 5-column 13, line 16).

Regarding *claim 6*, Maniwa discloses the method discussed above in claim 1, and further teaches that the processing includes displaying the scan data file on a display screen (column 14, lines 25-55).

Regarding *claim 7*, Maniwa discloses the method discussed above in claim 1, and further teaches that processing includes storing the scan data file in a specified database (column 14, lines 25-52).

Regarding *claim 8*, Maniwa discloses the method discussed above in claim 1, and further teaches that processing includes submitting the scan data file to a printer for printing (column 13, line 49-column 14, line 7).

Regarding *claim 9*, Maniwa discloses the method discussed above in claim 1, and further teaches that in the scanning step, scan data are generated according to specifications specified by the properties of the selected scan job type (column 13, lines 8-17, and column 14, lines 25-66).

Regarding *claim 10*, Maniwa discloses the method discussed above in claim 1, and further teaches that the properties of a scan job type include the requirement of a job number being given for a scan job (column 12, lines 24-38, and column 14, lines 36-52), and wherein, before a scan job of the type is started, an operator is asked to enter a job number for that job, and the job number is automatically included in the meta data contained in the scan data file generated (column 14, lines 25-58).

Regarding *claim 11*, Maniwa discloses a method for use in a networked scanner device (see abstract), in which documents are scanned thereby generating scan data and in which generated scan data are uploaded to a server via a network (column 12, lines 49-column 13, line 16, column 17, line 20-column 18, line 13, and column 21, line 14-column 22, line 14), the method comprising scanning a document to generate scan data (column 14, line 53-column 15, line 10), and automatically generating a composite scan data file that includes the generated scan data and a composite meta data (column 3, lines 8-17, seen in Figs. 4A-4C, wherein packet 83 comprises the application data 84, which is considered as meta data) comprising an application selector code which specifies a further processing step in the server for further processing the scan data (column 12, line 5-column 13, line 37).



Regarding **claim 12**, Maniwa discloses the method discussed above in claim 11, and further teaches of automatically generating a file name for the scan data file, the file name including at least part of the composite meta data (column 12, line 5-column 13, line 16, and column 16, lines 11-57).

Regarding **claim 13**, Maniwa discloses the method discussed above in claim 11, and further teaches of storing generic composite meta data including an application selector code, completing, by an operator, the generic composite meta data by entering additional identification data (column 12, line 5-column 13, line 16, and column 16, lines 11-57), forming specific composite meta data based on the generic composite meta data and the additional identification data entered by the operator (column 14, lines 25-52, and column 16, lines 11-57), and scanning a document thereby generating a scan data file including the specific composite meta data (column 14, line 53-column 15, line 17, and column 16, lines 11-57).

Regarding **claim 14**, Maniwa discloses the method discussed above in claim 11, and further teaches of storing at least two different sequences of generic composite meta data (column 12, line 24-column 13, line 17), each relating to a respective scan job type and including a different application selector code, presenting for selection the respective scan job types to an operator of the scanner device, selection, by the operator, of one of the scan job types (column 14, lines 25-55), scanning a document thereby generating a scan data file including a specific sequence of composite meta data based on the generic sequence of composite meta data of a scan job type selected by the operator (column 14, lines 25-52, and column 16, lines 11-57).

Regarding **claim 19**, Maniwa discloses an apparatus for use in a networked scanner device (see abstract), in which documents are scanned thereby generating scan data and in which

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generated scan data are uploaded to a server via a network (column 12, lines 49-column 13, line 16, column 17, line 20-column 18, line 13, and column 21, line 14-column 22, line 14), the apparatus comprising a scan data generator to generate scan data for a document (column 14, line 53-column 15, line 10), and a unit to automatically generate a composite scan data file including the generated scan data and meta data (column 3, lines 8-17, seen in Figs. 4A-4C, wherein packet 83 comprises the application data 84, which is considered as meta data) including an application selector code which specifies a further processing step in the server for further processing the scan data (column 12, line 5-column 13, line 37).

Regarding *claim 20*, Maniwa discloses the apparatus discussed above in claim 19, and further teaches of a unit to store generic composite meta data (column 12, line 5-column 13, line 16, and column 16, lines 11-57), including an application selector code, a unit to enter, by the operator, additional identification data to complete said generic composite meta data (column 12, line 5-column 13, line 16, and column 16, lines 11-57), a unit to form a specific composite scan data file based on the generic composite meta data and the additional identification data entered by the operator (column 14, lines 25-52, and column 16, lines 11-57), and a unit to scan a document thereby generating a scan data file including the specific composite meta data (column 14, line 53-column 15, line 17, and column 16, lines 11-57).

Regarding *claim 21*, Maniwa discloses the apparatus discussed above in claim 19, and further teaches of a unit to store at least two different sequences of generic composite meta data (column 12, line 24-column 13, line 17), each relating to a respective scan job type and including a different application selector code, a unit to present for selection the respective scan job types to an operator of the scanner device, a unit to select, by the operator, of one of the scan job types

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(column 14, lines 25-55), a unit to scan a document thereby generating a scan data file including specific composite meta data based on the generic composite meta data of the scan job type selected by the operator (column 14, lines 25-52, and column 16, lines 11-57).

Regarding **claim 25**, Maniwa discloses the apparatus discussed above in claim 21, and further teaches of a unit to define, at a remote site, a scan job type including a sequence of generic composite meta data including an application selector code and possibly data fields to be completed by an operator (column 14, lines 25-58, and column 16, lines 11-57), and a unit to download the defined scan job type including the sequence of generic composite meta data to the scanner device for use in the device (column 14, line 36-column 16, line 46).

Regarding **claim 26**, Maniwa discloses a data structure for use in a memory of a networked scanner device (see abstract, and column 8, lines 36-54), in which documents are scanned thereby generating scan data and in which generated scan data are uploaded to a server via a network (column 12, lines 49-column 13, line 16, column 17, line 20-column 18, line 13, and column 21, line 14-column 22, line 14), the scan file including the data structure comprising an image data object to specify image contents of one or more scanned documents of the scan file (column 12, lines 5-42, and column 14, line 53-column 15, line 10), and a meta data object (column 3, lines 8-17, seen in Figs. 4A-4C, wherein packet 83 comprises the application data 84, which is considered as meta data), linked to the image data object, to identify composite meta data at least including an application selector code which specifies a further processing step in the server for further processing the scan file (column 12, line 5-column 13, line 37).

Regarding **claim 27**, Maniwa discloses the data structure discussed above in claim 26, and further teaches an extra object, linked to one of the image data object and the meta data

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object, to specify additional identification data of the scan file (see Fig. 4C, column 12, lines 24-38).

Regarding *claim 28*, Maniwa discloses a generic data structure for use in a memory of a networked scanner device (see abstract, and column 8, lines 36-54), in which documents are scanned thereby generating a scan file and in which a generated scan file is uploaded to a server via a network (column 12, lines 49-column 13, line 16, column 17, line 20-column 18, line 13, and column 21, line 14-column 22, line 14), the scan file in the memory including the data structure comprising a first section for accommodating image data specifying image contents of one or more scanned documents (column 12, lines 5-42, and column 14, line 53-column 15, line 10), a second section, linked to the first section, for accommodating composite meta data (column 3, lines 8-17, seen in Figs. 4A-4C, wherein packet 83 comprises the application data 84, which is considered as meta data) at least including a predefined application selector code which specifies a further processing step in the server for further processing the scan file and further including operator-completable additional identification data (column 12, line 5-column 13, line 37).

Regarding *claim 29*, Maniwa discloses an article of manufacture comprising a computer readable medium having embedded thereon a computer program to be processed by a computer that is connected (see abstract, and column 8, lines 36-54), via a network, to a scanner device for scanning documents thereby generating a scan file and for uploading a generated scan file to a server via the network (column 12, lines 49-column 13, line 16, column 17, line 20-column 18, line 13, and column 21, line 14-column 22, line 14), the computer-readable-medium-embodied program comprising a first segment to define generic composite meta data including an

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application selector code field (column 3, lines 8-17, seen in Figs. 4A-4C, wherein packet 83 comprises the application data 84, which is considered as meta data), and a second segment to download the defined generic composite meta data to the scanner device for use in the device (column 12, line 5-column 13, line 37).

Regarding *claim 30*, Maniwa discloses the article of manufacture discussed above in claim 29, and further teaches that the first segment is also operable to define the generic composite meta data so as to include at least one data field to be completed by an operator at the scanner device (column 13, lines 8 through 17).

11. **Claims 11, 14-19, 21-24** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Maniwa *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 5,768,483, hereinafter noted as Maniwa'483, cited in the Office action dated 9/20/04).

Regarding *claim 11*, Maniwa'483 discloses a method for use in a networked scanner device (see abstract and Fig. 1), in which documents are scanned thereby generating scan data and in which generated scan data are uploaded to a server via a network (column 3, lines 40 through 67), the method comprising scanning a document to generate scan data (column 7, lines 38-67, and column 19, line 49-column 20, line 67), and automatically generating a composite scan data file that includes the generated scan data and a composite meta data (column 4, lines 19-26, column 21, lines 44-60, and column 23, lines 20-37, wherein the title of the scan profile is included with the image file as a header, thereby being considered meta data) comprising an application selector code which specifies a further processing step in the server for further

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processing the scan data (column 3, line 40-column 4, line 26, and column 21, line 1-column 22, line 34).

Regarding *claim 14*, Maniwa'483 discloses the method discussed above in claim 11, and further teaches of storing at least two different sequences of generic composite meta data, each relating to a respective scan job type and including a different application selector code (column 23, lines 20-37), presenting for selection the respective scan job types to an operator of the scanner device (column 21, lines 21-67), selection, by the operator, of one of the scan job types (column 21, line 44-column 22, line 8), scanning a document thereby generating a scan data file including a specific sequence of composite meta data based on the generic sequence of composite meta data of a scan job type selected by the operator (column 22, line 9-column 23, line 33).

Regarding *claim 15*, Maniwa'483 discloses the method discussed above in claim 14, and further teaches of receiving identity information of an operator (column 3, line 6-column 4, line 18, and column 27, line 33-column 28, line 28), wherein, in the storing step, sets of at least one scan job type for each of a plurality of users are stored (see Table 2 in column 9), and wherein, upon receiving the identity information of the operator, the set of scan job types of that operator is presented in the presenting step (see Table 2 in Fig. 9, and column 3, line 6-column 4, line 18).

Regarding *claim 16*, Maniwa'483 discloses the method discussed above in claim 14, and further teaches that the identity information of an operator is inputted at the scanner device, and only the set of scan job types of that operator is presented (column 3, line 6-column 4, line 18, and column 27, line 33-column 28, line 53).

Regarding **claim 17**, Maniwa'483 discloses the method discussed above in claim 14, and further teaches that the identity information of an operator is inputted at a remote site connected to the scanner, and the set of scan job types of that operator is presented at the scanner device for a predetermined time interval (column 3, line 6-column 4, line 18, and column 27, line 33-column 28, line 53).

Regarding **claim 18**, Maniwa'483 discloses the method discussed above in claim 15, and further teaches of defining, at a remote site, a scan job type having a sequence of generic composite meta data including an application selector code and possibly data fields to be completed by an operator (column 4, lines 19-26, column 21, lines 44-60, and column 23, lines 20-37), and downloading the defined scan job type and the related sequence of generic composite meta data to the scanner device for use in the device (column 4, lines 19-26, column 21, line 44-column 23, line 37).

Regarding **claim 19**, Maniwa'483 discloses an apparatus for use in a networked scanner device (see abstract and Fig. 1), in which documents are scanned thereby generating scan data and in which generated scan data are uploaded to a server via a network (column 3, lines 40 through 67), the apparatus comprising a scan data generator to generate scan data for a document (column 7, lines 38-67, and column 19, line 49-column 20, line 67), and a unit to automatically generate a composite scan data file including the generated scan data and meta data (column 4, lines 19-26, column 21, lines 44-60, and column 23, lines 20-37, wherein the title of the scan profile is included with the image file as a header, thereby being considered meta data) including an application selector code which specifies a further processing step in the server for further

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processing the scan data (column 3, line 40-column 4, line 26, and column 21, line 1-column 22, line 34).

Regarding **claim 21**, Maniwa'483 discloses the apparatus discussed above in claim 19, and further teaches of a unit to store at least two different sequences of generic composite meta data, each relating to a respective scan job type and including a different application selector code (column 23, lines 20-37), a unit to present for selection the respective scan job types to an operator of the scanner device (column 21, lines 21-67), a unit to select, by the operator, of one of the scan job types (column 21, line 44-column 22, line 8), a unit to scan a document thereby generating a scan data file including specific composite meta data based on the generic composite meta data of the scan job type selected by the operator (column 22, line 9-column 23, line 33).

Regarding **claim 22**, Maniwa'483 discloses the apparatus discussed above in claim 21, and further teaches of a unit for receiving identity information of an operator (column 3, line 6-column 4, line 18, and column 27, line 33-column 28, line 28), and wherein the unit to store generic composite meta data stores sets of at least one scan job type for each of a plurality of users (see Table 2 in column 9), and wherein the unit to present scan job types for selection is connected to the unit for receiving identity information of an operator so as to present, upon receiving the identity information of an operator, the set of scan job types of that operator (see Table 2 in Fig. 9, and column 3, line 6-column 4, line 18).

Regarding **claim 23**, Maniwa'483 discloses the apparatus discussed above in claim 22, and further teaches that the unit for receiving identity information of an operator is operable to input identity information of an operator at the scanner device, and the unit to present scan job



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types for selection is operable to present the set of scan job types of that operator only (column 3, line 6-column 4, line 18, and column 27, line 33-column 28, line 53).

Regarding *claim 24*, Maniwa'483 discloses the apparatus discussed above in claim 22, and further teaches that the unit for receiving identity information of an operator is connected to a remote site for inputting identity information of an operator, and the unit to present generic composite scan file names for selection is operable to present the set of scan job types of that operator at the scanner device for a predetermined time interval (column 3, line 6-column 4, line 18, and column 27, line 33-column 28, line 53).

### ***Conclusion***

12. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

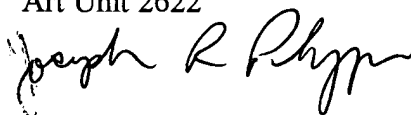
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13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joe Pokrzywa whose telephone number is (571) 272-7410. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward L. Coles can be reached on (571) 272-7402. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Joseph R. Pokrzywa  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2622



jrp